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# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY, 1924



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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(1924)



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
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F. G. DUFFIELD,  
EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



# THE NUMISMATIST

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## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

**PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.**

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

### INDIANA.

(Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State in 1816.)

#### ALBANY.

Bank of Albany.

#### ALBION.

Bank of Albion.

#### ANGOLA.

Steuben County Bank.

1. \$3. Have no description.
2. \$5. Have no description.
3. \$10. Have no description.

#### ATTICA.

Bank of Attica.

Exchange Bank.

4. \$1. Have no description.

#### Shawnee Bank.

5. \$1. C., farmer moving, and a steamboat; at left a female; in distance train, city, steamboat, etc.; at right, two male figures, trees, etc. R., ridge, canal, boats, and distant village, ONE and 1 above. L., ONE and 1, ONE above and below.
6. \$3. L., Indian shooting buffalo, a horse at his side. R., 3, THREE above, train below. L., 3 below. Right of center, large 3.
7. \$5. C., milkmaid and two cows, houses and steamboat in distance, man resting on ax, trees, etc., 5 above. L., two Indians, FIVE above.
8. \$10. C., X. R., female seated, shield, etc. L., Indians about to slay a white man, squaw pleading for his life to chief (no doubt intended to represent Captain John Smith and Pocahontas), X above.



**ANDERSON.****McCulloch and Stillwell's Bank.****AUBURN.****Bank of Auburn.**

- 9. \$1. Have no description.
- 10. \$5. Have no description.

**BEDFORD.****Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**

- 11. \$20. Lower center, XX; at left of center, man cutting down a tree, and a buffalo in an oval, spread eagle above, man seated at right, female seated at left, 20 at right. R., Ceres, TWENTY above and below. L., 20 below.

**BLOOMFIELD.****Greene County Bank.**

- 12. \$10. C., Spread eagle. L., Washington standing. May 25, 1854.

**Indiana State Bank.**

- 13. \$2. C., a man seated, and steamboat, TWO on medallion at right. R., train, merchandise, etc., TWO on 2 above. L., canal boat, etc., 2 on medallion above. Brown back.

**BLOOMINGTON.****Bank of Bloomington.**

- 14. \$1. C., milkmaid seated on a log. R., State seal, 1 above. L., dog and birds, ONE and 1 above.
- 15. \$5. C., horses jumping fence, cattle and sheep. R., six cherubs raising a lance, 5 above. L., State seal, FIVE above.

**Bloomington Bank.**

- 16. \$5. Have no description.

**BLUFTON.****John Studebaker's Bank.****BRIDGEPORT.****Bank of Bridgeport.****BROOKVILLE.****Bank of Vincennes, Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.**

It appears that the Bank of Vincennes organized a branch at Brookville and that this branch bank was afterward absorbed by the State Bank of Indiana and operated as a branch bank by it.

- 17. \$1. C., Ceres standing, 1 each side. R., INDIANA across. L., ONE across. 8, March, 1819. No. 1221.
- 18. \$3. C., Ceres seated, 3 at right, III at left. No. 980. R., INDIANA across. L., THREE across. 8, March, 1819.
- 19. \$10. C., eagle soaring above clouds, X each side, a deer between signatures below. R., X WABASH D across. L., X TEN D across. 2 Jany., 1818. No. 104. On this note "The State Bank of Indiana" is printed in small type in part circle above eagle. "Rich. Harrison, Fct." Printed by C. P. Har'n.



**Bank of Vincennes, Branch.****Brookville Branch Bank.**

- 20. 6¼ c. C., CTS. 6¼ CTS., 6¼ each side. R., INDIANA across. L., SIX CENTS across. May 27th, 1818.
- 21. 12½ c. Similar, differing only in denomination.
- 22. 25c. Similar, differing only in denomination.
- 23. 50c. Similar, differing only in denomination.

**Brookville Bank.**

- 24. \$1. Have no description.
- 25. \$2. Have no description.
- 26. \$5. Have no description.

**Franklin Bank.**

- 27. 6¼ c. Have no description.
- 28. 12½ c. Have no description.
- 29. 25c. Have no description.
- 30. 50c. Have no description.
- 31. 75c. Have no description.

**CAMBRIDGE CITY.****Cambridge City Bank.**

- 32. \$5. C., female seated holding a vase, 5 each side. R., male portrait, FIVE above and below. L., male portrait, FIVE above and below.
- 33. \$5. C., man with a basket of corn feeding pigs, 5 at left. R., male portrait, 5 above and below. L., male portrait, 5 above and below.
- 34. \$5. C., Goddess of Liberty in clouds. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
- 35. \$10. C., large X containing ten portraits of ex-Presidents, 10 each side. R., male portrait, 10 above and below. L., male portrait, 10 above and below.

**CANNELTON.****Farmers and Mechanics Bank.**

- 36. \$1. Have no description.
- 37. \$5. C., large locomotive, showing engineer and fireman, steamboat, and distant city. R., Ceres seated, 5 above. L., Minerva seated, 5 above.

**Perry County Bank.**

- 38. \$1. Have no description.
- 39. \$5. C., passenger train. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.

**CARMELTON.****Bank of Perry County.****Farmers and Mechanics Bank.**

- 40. \$2. Have no description.

**CLINTON.****Bank of North America.****COLUMBIA.****Drovers Bank.**

These notes were frauds of the period, no such bank having ever existed.  
\$3 note known.







54. \$5. C., cattle, farmer plowing in distance, with two cattle and one horse, female reclining on an anchor below. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Franklin, 5 below.
55. \$10. C., train, houses in background, mechanic's arm below. R., Ceres seated, X above, 10 below. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above, TEN below.

#### Savings Bank of Indiana.

56. \$1. Have no description.
57. \$3. Have no description.
58. \$10. Have no description.
59. \$20. Have no description.

#### CORYDON.

##### Bank of Corydon.

60. \$1. C., men and women gathering grapes. R., female portrait below.
61. \$5. C., shield, eagle and female. R. and L., FIVE and 5 above.

#### COVINGTON.

##### Bank of Covington.

62. \$5. R., 5 on lathe work. L., passenger train, 5 above.

##### Covington and Danville Plank Road Company.

63. \$2. C., man on horseback and man on foot driving cattle. R., two men walking, 2 above. L., cattle, bridge, etc., TWO and 2 above.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE.

##### Elston and Lane's Bank.

#### DECATUR.

##### J. D. Nuttman's Bank.

#### DELPHI.

##### Spears, Chase and Company's Bank.

#### DOVER HILL.

##### American Bank.

64. \$1. C., female seated in what seems to be a very uncomfortable position, ONE at left. R., medallion, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above. Reddish-brown back.
65. \$2. C., Liberty seated beside 2 on a shield, child's portrait at left, dog and safe below. R., Justice seated, 2 on medallion above. L., medallion head, TWO on 2 above, TWO below. Red back.
66. \$5. C., shield, griffon above, female seated each side, dog's head below. R., 5 on medallion, 5 above. L., 5 on medallion, 5 above.
67. \$10. Have no description.

#### ELKHART.

##### Bank of Elkhart.

68. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, and ONE DOLLAR on a large round die. R., 1 above, ONE below. L., same as right.
69. \$5. C., female portrait. R., 5 above, FIVE below. L., same as R.

##### Commercial Bank.

70. \$1. Have no description.



**EVANSVILLE.****Bement and Viele's Bank.****Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****Canal Bank.****Crescent City Bank.**

71. \$1. C., man felling a tree; a buffalo. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., female erect, holding vase of flowers, 1 below.  
 72. \$2. C., female seated, train at left, and man felling a tree; a buffalo. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., medallion and TWO, 2 above.  
 73. \$5. C., female in clouds, with sheaf of wheat and sickle, and FIVE across lap, 5 each side. R., man felling a tree; a buffalo, FIVE above. L., male portrait, FIVE above.

**Guild Copeland's Bank.****New York and Virginia State Stock Bank.**

74. \$1. C., ONE and 1. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., female, 1 above.  
 75. \$2. R., female, 2 above. L., Justice seated on merchandise, train on left, 2 above.  
 76. \$3. R., figure of Justice, THREE above and below. L., female giving eagle a drink, THREE above and below.  
 77. \$5. R., FIVE and V, 5 above and below. L., 5 above and below.  
 78. \$10. C., female. R. and L., X, 10 above and below.  
 79. \$20. C., shield, female with scroll and spear on each side. R., 20 above. L., XX above.  
 80. \$50. C., spread eagle below, 50 above at right. R., L above, 50 below. L., Justice, artist's tools, etc., L above.

**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.****FAIRFIELD.****Corn Exchange Bank.**

81. \$2. Have no description.

**FAYETTEVILLE.****Bank of Fayetteville.****FORT WAYNE.****Allen County Bank.**

82. \$1. Have no description.  
 83. \$5. Have no description.

**Allen, Hamilton and Company's Bank.****Bank of Fort Wayne.**

84. \$1. Have no description.  
 85. \$3. Have no description.

**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company.**

86. \$1. Have no description.

**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.****FRANKLIN.****Indiana Farmers Bank.**

87. \$5. C., train, trees and factories in background. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., medallion, 5 above, FIVE below.



88. \$10. C., milkmaid seated, dog and cows. R., portrait of Franklin, 10 on medallion above. L., half-length of Ceres, 10 above, TEN below.

### GOSHEN (FORMERLY SALEM).

#### Bank of Goshen.

89. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR on circular die, a small eagle below. R., ONE in each corner. L., State seal, ONE above.  
 90. \$3. C., State seal, three round dies below, 3 in four corners.  
 91. \$5. C., State seal, FIVE DOLLARS and five dies below. R., 5, V below. L., same as R.  
 92. \$10. C., State seal, ten small dies in a semi-circle above. R. and L., X above, TEN below.

#### Bank of Syracuse.

#### Elkhart County Bank.

93. \$1. C., passenger train, deer below. R., ONE, 1 on medallion above, male portrait below. L., similar, with portrait of Franklin below.  
 94. \$5. Have no description.

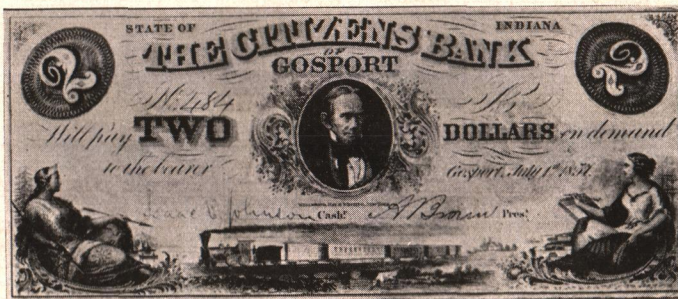
#### Salem Bank.

95. \$1. C., female portrait and ONE DOLLAR on a round die. R., female standing, and vessels in distance, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.  
 96. \$2. C., Ceres. R. and L., portrait of girl and TWO DOLLARS on round die, 2 below.  
 97. \$5. C., Indian girl, boy, and child in a canoe, trees and hills in the background. R., State seal, 5 above. L., V, 5 below.  
 98. \$5. C., milkmaid and two cows. R., State seal, 5 above. L., 5, V5V below.

### GOSPORT.

#### Bank of Gosport.

99. \$5. C., female draped in the American flag seated on the back of an eagle flying in the clouds, State seal below. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.



No. 101.

#### Citizens Bank.

100. \$1. C., half-length of mechanic, farmer and sailor; the farmer has a flail on his shoulder, an instrument much used in years gone by for threshing grain. R., Minerva seated beside figure 1, 1 above. L., Ceres seated beside figure 1, 1 above. Blue back.



101. \$2. C., portrait of Clay, passenger train below and cows standing in the water. R., Ceres seated, 2 above. L., female Indian seated with bow and arrow, 2 above.
102. \$3. Have no description.
103. \$5. Have no description.
104. \$10. C., drove of steers and sheep, man on horseback, bull below. R., eagle flying, with olive branch and arrows, has wand in beak inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." L., TEN on large X, cow lying on right and milkmaid seated at left, 10 on upper corners. TEN below eagle on right. Blue back.

### GRAMERCY.

#### Gramercy Bank.

105. \$1. Have no description.
106. \$5. Have no description.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

## The Bird of Freedom.

(Excerpts from "The American Eagle, Sir!" by H. O. Bishop, in the National Republican.)

The symbol of America is the eagle—a lover of peace, but a good fighter when necessary. The American eagle means to the world what a "Stop, Look and Listen" sign means at a railroad crossing. The eagle comprises the principal scenery on the Great Seal of the United States. Our coins and paper money would look neither legal nor valuable without being adorned by this popular bird.

The eagle symbolizes the highest type of American patriotism. It might very appropriately be characterized as Uncle Sam's trade-mark. This fine old bird has developed into a part and parcel of our country. It never fails to give a thrill either in real life or in picture form.

The bald eagle, otherwise variously called white-headed eagle, white-headed sea eagle, bird of Washington, and American eagle, is of deep interest to all Americans as the national emblem of the United States, to which distinction it was elevated on June 20, 1782. The name bald eagle, by the way, originated from the white head and the erroneous impression of baldness it gives when seen at a distance.

The average bald eagle measures from three to three and one-half feet in length, and has a wing spread of from six to eight feet. Its weight ranges from six to twelve pounds. When fully adult its color is dark brown, with white head, neck and tail. Its eyes, bill and feet are yellow. Not until it is three or four years old does it develop its remarkable plumage.

As a general rule the eagle is wary and difficult of approach. It always has an eye out for possible danger and invariably gives suspicious looking things a wide berth. The eagle is endowed with a deep sense of affection. There are no such things as divorces in the eagle world. The first mating results in an alliance, defensive and offensive, that lasts as long as the mates survive.

The song of the eagle is anything but musical. It sounds like a cross between a cracked phonograph record and the highest note in a cat fight.

The flight of the eagle is amazingly powerful, and is capable of being sustained for almost indefinite periods. When it comes to feats of strength, the eagle is just as marvelous as in flight.

The favorite place for watching and roosting is a high tree. The Potomac river, not many miles from the national Capital, is a favorite haunt of eagles. Unlike most birds, the eagle occupies the same nest year after year.

The eagle has few natural enemies, and when free from human interference has no difficulty in maintaining its numbers. The Indians prized the wing and tail feathers for their war bonnets and killed the eagle whenever opportunity offered. In some sections egg collectors have caused the eagle to become scarce.



In Alaska, the gunner gets his money by cutting off the eagle's feet and exhibiting them to any commissioner. From 1917 to 1923, according to Nature Magazine, the feet cut from 18,000 birds have been checked and accounted for on the bounty records. Perhaps—but let's hope not—the day will come when the only place we will be able to see an eagle will be on our money and the seal of the country.

It was on the 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence had been finally adopted, that John Hancock, the president of the Continental Congress, arose and said: "We are now a nation, and I appoint Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee to prepare a device for a Great Seal of the United States of America."

It was not until 1782 that a design was presented which Congress deemed worthy of adoption. This design, the work of Will Barton, was adopted on June 20, 1782. The main feature of the seal is an American eagle—the bird of freedom.

This Great Seal was used for the first time on September 16, 1782. It was placed on a commission granting full power and authority to Gen. George Washington for arranging with the British for exchange of prisoners of war. This commission was signed by John Hancock, president of the Confederation Congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomson, secretary of the Congress. This famous old document is in the possession of the State Department and is considered one of the most precious to be found in the archives of the Government.

In 1841, during Tyler's administration, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, discovered that the seal was practically worn out. President Tyler ordered him to have a new seal engraved. The engraver found it difficult to engrave a bundle of thirteen arrows, and with Webster's consent cut them down to six, thus changing the original design.

In 1885, during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen also found the seal in a badly worn condition and had a new one made with the original number of arrows.

In 1903 Secretary of State John Hay called the attention of President Roosevelt to certain slight discrepancies and ordered a new seal made, which is now in use.

The first silver dollar containing an eagle was coined by the United States mint in the latter part of the year 1794. From that day to the present the eagle has adorned most of our coins and currency.

From earliest history the eagle has been used in symbolism and art. The Persians, Assyrians and Egyptians all used the eagle. The ancient Roman armies carried the eagle as a standard. The eagle is found in Greek mythology. The eagle was prominent in the decorative features of the palaces of Napoleon, and was used as an ensign for his victorious armies.

The eagle was used in heraldry as far back as the period of Charlemagne. France, Austria, Prussia and Germany all adopted the eagle in heraldic form. Very ancient prints show that China used the eagle as a symbol many centuries ago.

## Die Varieties of Cents of 1803.

By GEORGE R. ROSS.

Having become interested in die varieties of United States coins I began to make full descriptions of them, and then afterward made a key for quickly identifying them. Carrying several of these keys in my pocket when away from home, I have often found a coin I wanted. When not obtainable, I took the full description, and thus added another to my list. As far as possible I depend upon sight, using a scale in case of United States cents coined after 1807 to show the relation of the stars to figures of the date. The position of the edge of the forelock and T and of 1 and hair is determined by a line drawn along the edges of T and 1. On the reverse, the center dot and the end of the leaves determine the position in relation to the letters. The list gives three ways for designating the varieties. I use them all.



## LIST OF VARIETIES OF 1803 CENTS.

No.	Die Combinations.	Doughty. McGirk.	No.	Die Combinations.	Doughty. McGirk.
1.....	1-A	D. 179	12.....	9-L	D. 190
2.....	2-B	D. 180	13.....	3-I	D. 191
3.....	1-C	D. 181	14.....	7-M	D. 192
4.....	1-D	D. 182	15.....	7-N	D. 193
5.....	3-E	D. 183	16.....	10-N	D. 194
6.....	4-F	D. 184	17.....	10-O	D. 195
7.....	4-G	D. 185	18.....	11-O	D. 196
8.....	5-H	D. 186	19.....	12-P	D. 197
9.....	6-1	D. 187	20.....	12-G	McG. 14-E
10.....	7-J	D. 188	21.....	9-I	McG. 10-D
11.....	8-K	D. 189			

## OBVERSES, CENTS OF 1803.

- Small date. Blunt 1.  
Date spaced equally.  
3 merged with bust.  
Forelock under right foot of T.
8. Doughty 189. 1 fully under and close to hair. 1 close to curl. Highest points of hair under uprights of E and R. 8-K.  
3 touches bust.  
Edge of forelock under right foot of T.
11. Doughty 196. Right side of 1 on line with and close to hair. Distant from curl. 8 leans to right. Highest points of hair under center of E and R. Crack from milling below 80 through space shoulder, curl and ribbon. 11-O.  
3 close to bust.  
Edge of forelock under space TY.
1. Doughty 179, 181 and 182. 1 fully under hair, close to hair and curl. Right foot of T and Y short. Highest points of hair slightly to right of uprights of E and R. 181, perfect die. 182, break under chin. 179, additional crack, milling to bust. Crack through truncation and hair. 1-A. 1-C. 1-D.
- Edge of forelock under right foot of T.
9. Doughty 190. McG. 10-D. Right edge of 1 on line with hair. 1 distant from hair and curl. Highest points of hair under uprights of E and R. 9-L. 9-I.
- Edge of forelock under upright of T.
2. Doughty 180. 1 fully under hair, equally distant from hair and curl, close to curl. Highest points of hair under uprights of E and R. 2-B.  
3 close. Date spaced 1 8 03.  
3 touches bust.  
Edge of forelock under right foot of T.
3. Doughty 183 and 191. 1 on line with hair, distant from hair and curl. Highest points of hair under uprights of E and R. 3-E. 3-I.  
3 close to bust.  
Edge of forelock under space TY.
7. Doughty 188, 192 and 193. 1 on line with hair, distant from hair and curl. T double cut. Highest points of hair under center of E and R. 188 and 192, perfect. 193, crack, milling through 1 and hair. 7-J. 7-M. 7-N.
- Edge of forelock under right foot of T.  
T and Y perfect at feet.
4. Doughty 184 and 185. 1 on line with hair, distant from hair and curl. LIBERTY closely spaced, R nearly closed. Highest points of hair slightly to right of upright of E and under upright of R. 4-F. 4-G.



T and Y imperfect at base.

6. Doughty 187. 1 on line with hair, distant from hair and curl. Right foot of R and both feet of Y missing. LIBERTY spaced wide. Highest points of hair under center of E and upright of R. 6-I.

Edge of forelock under upright of T.

5. Doughty 186. 1 fully under hair, distant from hair, close to curl. Highest points of hair under left corner of E and upright of R. 5-H.

803 close, date 1 803.

Edge of forelock under right foot of T.

10. Doughty 194 and 195. 1 fully under hair, distant from hair, close to curl. B nearly vertical, the lower portion the closest to O. Right foot of T short. Highest point of hair under upright of E and left corner of R. 10-N. 10-O.

Large date, perfect 1.

Letters large.

3 touches bust.

Edge of forelock under right foot of T.

12. Doughty 197 and McG. 14-E. 1 on line with hair, touches hair with point. Distant from curl. Highest points of hair under uprights of E and R. 12-P. 12-G.

#### REVERSES, CENTS OF 1803.

Stemless wreath.

End of leaf under right side of D.

End of leaf under center of second S.

- B. Doughty 180. Second S double cut, very close to leaf. Double fraction line. Numerator closer to knot than to regula. Berry under F touches leaf. Berry opposite E below upper arm of E. 2-B.

Stems to wreath.

Five berries to each branch.

Fraction 100 over 000.

End of leaf under right edge of D.

End of leaf to right of second S.

- A. Doughty 179. D perfect. All N's defective. Numerator 1's with short points. Berry nearly opposite center of E, NT joined. Leaves do not touch C and T. 1-A.

Small, perfect fraction.

Upper ceriph of D small.

End of leaf under right edge of D.

End of leaf under right side of S.

Regula long.

Foot of T merged with leaf.

- I. Doughty 187 and 191. Right foot of all T's in legend missing. TAT spaced equally. Tops of 1's short. Berry opposite E lower than upper arm. Fraction line over both 00's not over 1. 6-I. 3-I.

End of leaf under right side of D.

End of leaf under right side of S.

Regula long.

Foot of T touches bust.

- J. Doughty 188. AT close. 1's blunt. Right foot of third T wanting. Berry opposite upper arm of E. Berry opposite T lower than top of CENT. Regula over part of 1 and left side of last 0. Break at edge over STATES. Crack, edge above T through right corner of E to leaf. T of Cent perfect. End of leaf distant from pennant. Left berry on line with top of CENT. 7-J.

Regula short.

Leaf covers foot of T.

- D. Doughty 182. TAT spaced equally. T's of legend perfect. Berries on line with tops of E and T. Left berry above line of CENT. Regula over first 0 and left side of second. End of leaf very close to pennant of T. 1-D.



- End of leaf under center of S.  
End of leaf under left side of 0.
- C. Doughty 181. Numerator high, close to knot and very distant from regula. Ends of regula close to ribbons. T's defective at right foot. End of leaf touches pennant of T, AM joined. 1-C.
- End of leaf on line with left edge of 0.
- H. Doughty 186 and McG. —. Numerator central between knot and regula. Ends of regula distant from ribbons. T's perfect. End of leaf does not touch T. 5-H. 9-H.
- End of leaf under space inside of D.  
End of leaf under right edge of S.  
End of leaf under space OF.
- L. Doughty 190. Numerator central. Regula short. Stem points to base of U. Foot of T touches leaf. Left berry above line of CENT. 9-L.
- End of leaf under center of S.  
End of leaf under right side of 0.
- K. Doughty 189. Numerator in position. Regula long. Stem points to left curve of U. Right foot of all T's missing. T free from leaf. Berry nearly opposite center of E of ONE. 8-K.
- End of leaf under left side of S.  
End of leaf under left side of 0.
- E. Doughty 183. Numerator central. Regula long, stem points to N. Foot of T merged with leaf. ME joined. 3-E.
- End of leaf under upright of D.  
End of leaf under center of S.
- F. Doughty 184. End of leaf under center of 0. Numerator central. Regula long. Berry opposite center of E. R closed. N's perfect. 5-F.
- Six berries on left branch, five on right.  
End of leaf under space inside of D.  
End of leaf under left side of S.
- G. Doughty 185. Inside and outside berry between ST and O. End of leaf under center of O. N's imperfect. Numerator in position. Regula long. T touches leaf. 4-G. 12-G.
- Large fraction.  
Six berries on left branch, five on right.  
End of leaf under space inside of D.  
End of leaf under left side of S.
- M. Doughty 192. Inside and outside berry between T and O. Foot of T free from leaf. Regula short. 7-M.
- Five berries on each branch.  
End of leaf under right side of D.  
End of leaf under right side of S.
- N. Doughty 193 and 194. End of leaf under right side of 0. Stems close to leaves. Foot of T very close to leaf. All letters of CENT connected. Regula medium. 7-N.
- End of leaf under center of S.
- P. Doughty 197. End of leaf under center of 0. Stems distant from leaves. Foot of T merged with leaf. ME and NT connected. Regula long. 12-P.
- End of leaf under center of D.  
End of leaf under right side of S.
- O. Doughty 195 and 196. End of leaf on line with right side of 0. Stems quite close to leaves. Foot of T well merged with leaf. Regula long. 10-O. 11-O.

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In next month's issue—"LINCOLN IN NUMISMATICS."



## Numismatic Notes.

By M. SORENSEN.

During and since the war it has been impossible for Denmark to keep silver coins in circulation; they have disappeared as fast as issued. It soon became evident that they were smuggled into Sweden, where they were disposed of at a good profit. In spite of a close control, heavy fines and confiscation the smuggling out of the country its supply of silver seemingly flourished. The same thing was done in Norway. To find means of overcoming this difficulty, representatives of the three Scandinavian countries held a conference in Kristiania, Norway, in October. It was decided, as a supplement to the monetary convention of 1873 and the supplementary convention of 1875, to permit each country to issue minor coins in such metals, forms and designs as it saw fit, as long as such coins or tokens varied from those approved by the above mentioned convention, such new coins to circulate in the country of issue only.

A press report from Copenhagen states that the artist Gerhard Heilmann has delivered sketches to the Treasury Department for new minor coins for Denmark, and that such coins will be struck and ready for issue by January 1, 1924. If an illustration in a Danish paper can be taken as authority, the 1-krone token will be square with rounded corners, the 25-öre piece oblong, 5-öre serrated, 2-öre with straight top and bottom and rounded sides, and the 1-öre piece round with straight bottom. It has also been proposed to issue these tokens holed, so they more readily could be distinguished.

It is stated that Norway contemplates issuing new 25 and 15 öre pieces, the last one being a new denomination, but it will fit in well in the everyday transactions of small purchases. The street-car fare in the cities is 15 öre, and 15 öre is the price of a newspaper.

It may seem out of place to mention the present circulating medium in Germany in a numismatic magazine, as it has its greatest value, not as money, but as curios. During the last few months our newspapers have been busy trying to be up to date in reporting the decline of the mark. At the present time Germany has Russia beaten by a mile, and such a deliberate debasement of the currency has no parallel in the history of any country.

German notes in high denominations are sold in this and other countries as curios. At the Iowa State Fair, in September, 10,000-mark notes of the "Vampire" type sold for 10 cents, and street hawkers in New York and other large cities have been doing a flourishing business selling the worthless notes. In a late British journal I found an illustration of a hawker in the streets of London selling 100,000 mark notes for twopence.

As the mark fell and prices went up in Germany, the printing presses turned out notes in ever higher denominations. Notes for "thousands" would no longer pay for anything, so they were printed to read "millions." And now the "billion" notes are circulating. Everyone in the "Vaterland" is a millionaire—or better. The latest note I have seen is for "eine milliarde mark," surcharged on a 1,000-mark note, the surcharge slanting from left bottom corner to upper right-hand corner. Across the scroll and figures "1000" on the right-hand end of the note the new value is also surcharged.

Within a month two letters have been received here from Germany. The first one bore postage to the amount of 15,000,000 mark, while the last one demanded 6,925,500,000 mark—in itself a good illustration of the mark's rapid decline. The stamps ranged in value from 1,000,000 to 500,000,000 mark.

The seventy-first anniversary of the Studebaker Corporation was observed at South Bend, Ind., September 29th. Twelve thousand Studebaker employes, with their families, were invited to a celebration in Springbrook Park. During the afternoon President A. R. Erskine presented medals to employes for continuous, loyal service to the corporation for periods of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. More than 11,000 employes received bronze medals for 5 or 10 years' service, 150 were awarded sterling silver medals for 15 years, and 220 had gold medals pinned upon them for more than 20 years' employment by the company. The last group included those employes who



had been with the corporation 20 to 60 years. Later, medals were awarded the employes of the Studebaker Detroit plants.

Judge Francis Mancuso, of New York City, has been awarded the Italian Cross of the Order of the Crown by King Victor Emmanuel for services to the Italian people.

It is stated from Washington that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the near future may issue currency for Japan, and also that our mints may strike coins for that country. Japan, having lost its printing and engraving plant in the recent earthquake, has appealed to the United States to help it out in the emergency. The request was before the Cabinet recently. It is stated that everything possible will be done to meet the request and to give such aid as will prevent any shortage of currency in Japan until engraving facilities can be set up again.

A year ago the Greek Treasury ran dry. So M. Protopapadakis, the Minister of Finance, hit upon a remarkable scheme for raising a forced loan. On a given day every note in circulation was to be cut in half, the Government taking one half. The Greek citizen had his fortune halved with a pair of scissors.

A new issue of Greek notes, with the word "Nean" on the right-hand half, which was the part the Government annexed from the old issues, is gradually replacing the half-notes with which the public was left.

There is an almost complete famine of nickel money in Greece, so a ten-lepta stamp, printed with the head of Mercury on both sides, has been made legal tender.

Copper coins in circulation in China are now equal to about forty billions, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Arnold. With the fall in copper prices and with the wholesale minting of these coins in China, including some light-weight coins, the value of the copper cent has continued to fall, so that it now exchanges for about 19c. to \$1 silver. It has reached a level where it is no longer profitable for the mints to continue coining them.

It is supposed to be funny to ask: Why is the German mark like American wheat? And if you do not know, the answer is: Both are below \$1 a bushel.

## Canada's Token Currency.

By WILLIAM BUTLER.

Of the many branches of numismatics none is, perhaps, of more interest to the collector than traders' tokens, which were struck in large numbers in this country toward the close of the last century. Besides indicating with historical accuracy the development of Canada and Canadian commerce, they constitute an interesting historical record of the doings of the past.

None of the tokens bear any pretensions to beauty or art, and in most instances they are very crude, both in design and execution; but this adds to rather than detracts from their value. They are seen in a great variety of sizes and metals. These tokens were issued by corporations and individuals and supplied a definite need; they were mostly struck for advertising purposes, but when a paucity of small change existed they passed for currency. These bore inscriptions reading "To Facilitate Trade" and "For Public Accommodation" or "Token of Commerce." Previous to the adoption of the decimal system in 1858 Canada had no regular coinage of her own.

The most common type of token encountered bears the familiar inscription "Good for Five Cents in Trade," with the name and address of the issuer on the reverse. These were usually issued in large quantities, and consequently are not scarce and have little value. As these tokens were struck in many parts of Canada, thousands were never redeemed, and are now readily obtainable by coin collectors. A token of this type issued by the Commercial Hotel, Maple Creek, North West Territories, is now as fine



an example of subtle irony as can be seen, for on the reverse is the inscription "Good for One Drink"!

The early part of the nineteenth century was a very critical one in the history of the Canadas. The country was a virgin state and had only a small population with no financial resources to develop it, and so its crying needs were unheeded. Agriculture, fishing and lumbering were the only occupations and all had to work unitedly to secure even a bare living. Inscriptions on tokens, as "Encourage Country Importers" and "Success to the Fisheries," "Speed the Plough," indicate the trend of opinion in those far-off pioneer days.

A very significant and extensively circulated token, and one which might be well employed today, was the "work token." On the obverse is depicted an individual thrashing grain by means of a flail, and immediately above is the inscription "No Labour, No Bread," while on the reverse a farmer is seen ploughing with a team of oxen and a ploughshare of antediluvian appearance, "Speed the Plough" appearing above. It has the value of one halfpenny, but bears no mark to indicate whether it is a Government or private issue. Other similar tokens bear the inscription "Ships, Colonies and Commerce."

In Ontario, then known as Upper Canada, all manner of tokens were very prevalent. One of these, issued by the Copper Company of Upper Canada and dated 1784, is very curious. It has the value of one halfpenny, and on the obverse is an illustration of a horned figure with a fork and the inscription "Fertilitatem divitas que circumferemus." Another rarely seen Upper Canada halfpenny token bears on one side a small sailing vessel, and on the other the inscription "Commercial Change, 1821." The principal feature of the design is a barrel, upon which "Jamaica" can be discerned and which probably has reference to the famous product of the "isle of wood and water." Another variety has the barrel inscribed "Upper Canada."

Lesslie & Sons, Toronto and Dundas, issued a token of the value of two-pence, with the date 1822, bearing the blindfolded figure of Justice with the sword and scales. In the same year the firm also issued a halfpenny token on which Justice had removed the bandage from her eyes and assumed a new position. Both are identical otherwise. The reverse shows an ancient plowshare, above which is "Token" and "Prosperity to Canada," and below "2d Currency" and "La Prudence et la Candeur." Another unique halfpenny token bears the inscription "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper." It is self-explanatory.

In the Province of Quebec, then known as Lower Canada, many temporary makeshifts for money appeared before the Bank of Montreal issued its own tokens in 1837 and 1839. One of these, from the Magdalen Islands, is decidedly unique, for it has a piece of dried fish for the principal portion of its design. It is dated 1815 and depicts a seal basking in the sun, above which "Magdalen Island Token" appears, while on the reverse is "Success to the Fishery" and the value "One Penny" and a specimen of the genus haddock.

What is known as the "bouquet" series of tokens were very common in Lower Canada. They were so designated because of the fact that each bore on the obverse a bouquet of flowers in addition to the "Trade & Agriculture, Bas Canada." There were many varieties of this token and the earliest date is 1837. On the reverse the usual inscription was "Token" or "Bank Token" and "Montreal," while "Un Sou" appeared partially encircled by laurel leaves.

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#### EXHIBITION OF MEDALLIC PORTRAITS BY MR. T. SPICER-SIMSON.

Boston was fortunate in having an exhibition during the week of November 19-24, at the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the work of the eminent English artist, Mr. T. Spicer-Simson, who had gathered together 97 specimens of his medallic portraits, chiefly of British authors, but also including many medals of American interest, such as his medal in memory of the entry of the United States into the World War. An appreciative foreword to the catalogue by Mr. Newell added greatly to the interest of the exhibition. The collection showed many notable examples of Mr. Spicer-Simson's genius, especially of his delicacy of modelling, while in some cases



strongly marked faces, such as that of George Meredith, were very successful. The exhibition was largely attended and many enthusiastic comments were heard. On the opening day a reception given by the Society brought in many interested friends. It is to be hoped that other distinguished foreign artists may follow Mr. Spicer-Simson's example and afford us an opportunity to see their work.

M. S.

#### Mr. Newell's Foreword.

Mr. Spicer-Simson is well known to collectors and connoisseurs in Europe. There his work is to be found as part of the permanent collections of all the principal museums. The opportunity of seeing a large number of his medals brought together in one exhibition will not fail to create a very great interest in America, where only a few examples have been acquired by the public collections.

The variety shown is remarkable, and the means employed to express the individuality of his subjects as varied as they are imaginative.

To his own inborn ability Mr. Spicer-Simson adds that inestimable quality so often lacking in present-day artists—an understanding and appreciation, as thorough as it is sympathetic, of the great masters of the past. It is rare to see reflected in the work of one man so many of the characteristic qualities of the Greek, of Roman and of Italian masterpieces, the graceful lines, the subtle modelling, the sure instinct for balance and spacing of the Greek, the truthfulness and ability in portraiture of the Roman and of his pupil and descendant the Quattrocento Italian. To all, Mr. Spicer-Simson adds his own originality of thought, a sensitiveness of touch, a something that is perhaps as much the poet's as the artist's.

Medallic art is at once one of the highest achievements of human genius, as it is one of the most difficult and exacting mediums of artistic expression. To the obvious points of contact between medallic art and the so-called major art of sculpture, are to be reckoned in favor of the former, the added charm that resides in the compactness of the form, the spacing, the lettering, and above all in the intimate and human interest which is the very nature of the medal. Here we have a form of sculpture on a scale that allows of it being taken in the hand, giving it that intimate character not wholly attainable by the more popular forms of art. Thus may be obtained the varying play of light which gives distinct changes of expression to the features and a consequent semblance of life to the portrait. Like its older sisters of sculpture and painting the portrait medal should possess, perhaps to an even greater degree, beauty of life, of form, of composition, and even of color suggestion.

As usual it was Greek genius that first conceived the great artistic and commemorative possibilities presented by a piece of metal of coin-like aspect. Thus their coins often assumed the form and appearance of a commemorative medal, though still serving as a medium of exchange. We are justified in assigning the origin of the medal to the Greeks, for they were not only the pioneers in perpetuating records of great events or personages in this manner, but they were the people who laid and established the canons and ideals of that art whose most beautiful examples today are the incomparably glorious coins of the Greek cities of Sicily and Magna Graecia. Although the famous silver medallions of Syracuse are undoubtedly coins, still, in other respects, they possess all the characteristics of the medal.

The Romans carried the commemorative issues of the Greeks a step nearer to our conception of the true medal. From Augustus to Theodoric and Justinian, the Roman rulers made a practice of striking gold and silver pieces of medallic form and commemorative of notable events in their reigns. As these pieces were all multiples of current coins it is conceivable that at times they might have been put in circulation. Our literary sources however speak of them as having been struck with the basic idea of gifts from the throne to important personages of the empire. In addition to these quasi medals many of the emperors actually did strike large and exceedingly beautiful medals in bronze which had no relation to the current coin. They are fine examples of the best in Roman art and, though not signed, are undoubtedly from the hands of the foremost artists of their kind.

The private and personal medal had not yet appeared. This was destined to be one of the glories of the Italian Renaissance. The Italian artist, new-



ly awakened and sensitive to all forms of beauty, strove to emulate and surpass the handsome products of the Roman mint which directly inspired him. The numerous princes, the powerful nobles, the rich merchants, the litterati of the rising Italian cities of those days, continually striving among themselves and intensely individualistic, were consumed with the desire of perpetuating their achievements, their fame, and their features for all time. This spirit soon produced the true medal or medallion such as we know it. The tendencies of our times, resembling in their individualistic development those of the Renaissance, have again brought about a great revival of this monumental yet delicate art of which Mr. Spicer-Simson is such an eminent exponent.

### SCULPTORS NOW MODEL WORLD'S COINS IN CLAY.

There is much information, and some romance as well, in the fifty-third annual report of the Deputy Master and Controller of the Royal (British) Mint, which has just been issued for the year 1922. The United States led the world in the value of coins issued. The day of the old artistic die-cutter is gone, and has given place to the sculptor, who carves in clay the model from which coins and medals are cut. At the Paris Mint the Deputy Controller found the medal department easily the first in Europe and also plenty of reminiscences of the late Jacques Wiener, who, until his death, in 1899, had for 30 years been the leading medalist in Belgium, if not in Europe. He was the designer of the first Belgian postage stamps as well as of her first modern coins.

The introduction of the reducing machine—an invention claimed both by France and England—to a great extent has eliminated the engraver in the die, who worked with absolute knowledge of the final effect and in the actual size of the medal to be struck. While admitting the cheapness and prodigality of the new process, which requires a sculptor and not an engraver, the author deplores the defects of finish, particularly in the case of the War and Victory Medals. He believes, however, that in time the faults now visible in coin and medal may be remedied if only sculptors and other plastic artists have more reverence for their work, and he adds: "It is necessary also to understand the technique of the small steel punch produced from the model by the reducing machine, from which the working dies are prepared. In other words, it is not only necessary to be a sculptor, but to be a medalist, possessing at least something of the eye and skill of the old engravers.

"Under the practice which ceased on the death, in 1902, of G. W. De-Saulles, whose post of engraver to the mint has not been filled, the engraver was responsible for taking the drawing or model of the artist, and, where necessary in consultation with the artist, for making such adaptations as might be required in order to produce a satisfactory coin or medal.

"Since that date, however, it has been the practice to go to the artist direct and to be satisfied with the very literal interpretation of his model which results from the use of the reducing machine. It was clear that in this way an important connecting link had gradually come to be omitted and that good results from the artistic point of view could only be obtained either by doing something to revive the art of direct engraving or by giving facilities to the outside sculptor or modeler to keep in the very closest touch with his work as it left the reducing machine and proceeded through the various stages at the mint toward the production of the finished coin or medal. Moreover, this work should be supervised by a body of experts who are able to visualize what a large design will look like when it has been reduced to the size of the coin or medal required.

"But artists, like other people, must live, and it is obvious that the ordinary requirements of the State for medals, coins or seals must always be insufficient in themselves to make it worth while for any considerable number of artists to devote themselves to the medallic art. They must, in addition, have private orders, and plenty of them."

The total number of coins struck in the pressroom of the mint in 1922 was 187,730,740. The number of good pieces passed in the weighing room was 99.05 per cent. of the total received from the pressroom. The total number of medals issued was 90,192, compared with 129,662 in 1921. As



a comment on the British changed currency caused by the war, it may be noted that since 1918 no sovereigns nor half-sovereigns have been struck at the mint, but in 1912 the number was 36,542,237. The number of silver coins struck last year was 92,340,208, representing £6,328,281; of bronze, 37,038,658, representing £100,848. J. deL.

### UNCLE SAM HAS FINE COIN COLLECTION.

(Under the above caption Norman C. McLeod writes interestingly in the Washington Post of November 25 on the national coin collection in the Smithsonian Institution, the greater part of which was the Philadelphia Mint collection until last summer, when it was transferred to Washington. A part of the article is printed below.)

A coin collection of the first magnitude is the latest addition to the national treasure at Washington. Until now the United States has been able to make no particular boast as a collector of rare coins and medals. The Government has owned an abundance of material, but it has not been available in the form of a comprehensive collection. The treasure has been divided, with inevitable loss of value. With the removal of the Philadelphia mint collection to Washington, and its consolidation with the material owned by the Smithsonian Institution, the American people have ready access to one of the great collections of the world.

This concentration of the Philadelphia and Washington collections is taken as the initial step in giving the United States a place in the ranks of nations which have taken numismatics with the seriousness the science deserves. Numismatics may be described as covering coins, medals and decorations. In these three branches it affords a wide field for historical study and a wealth of human interest, dealing with the progress of nations, the development of civilization and the individual achievements of the human race.

The fact that Uncle Sam's rich treasure of material has always been scattered has convinced close observers that a coin collection divided against itself cannot stand the test of usefulness. Because of the fact that part of the material was in Philadelphia and the remainder in Washington, neither portion has received proper attention at the hands of the Government or public. To give the collection full value it has been made a collection in the true sense of the word. Under orders from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon the coins at the mint have been transferred to Washington to take their place with the Smithsonian material, and give the nation a display worthy of the name. Students hail this as the most important advance yet made in the United States in connection with the science of numismatics.

Recent visitors to the Smithsonian have found Curator Belote busily engaged in the installation of the material, old and new. To Mr. Belote the move is of great importance from the historical standpoint. American history is his special study and problem, and as curator of the division of history he recognizes the value of the combined collection. The newly organized display aggregates approximately 50,000 pieces. With one exception it is the largest assemblage of specimens in the United States. As far as public exhibit is concerned it is the largest. The one collection of greater size is that of the American Numismatic Society, in New York. The New York material is intended primarily for research, while the greater Smithsonian collection is the property of the public, and will command the interested attention of students and sightseers alike.

The express purpose of the concentration is to let the display in its entirety be open for both public and research workers. The scientist and collector will have every facility for study in connection with the valuable tokens, and at the same time the general run of daily visitors will have full reason to regard them as their own.

The significance of the move is very striking. The Smithsonian is one of the most popular places in Washington. The daily attendance, throughout the year, runs into large figures and shows the strong lure of the institution for the people of America and the world at large. The assembly of the nation's treasure of coins, medals and decorations in this national center gives it an established audience which is widely representative.

These considerations were influential in bringing the transfer of the



Philadelphia collection. An added factor was that the Smithsonian has the liberal space necessary to adequately display the great wealth of material. It is stated that there is no other place in the country in which it would be possible to render the collection accessible in such a satisfactory fashion.

The Philadelphia assemblage embraced coins, tokens and medals of broad range and extreme importance. The Smithsonian collection was exceptional in its gathering of medals and decorations. In combination the two give the United States a vast store of material in which great national pride may be taken.

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### MEDALS FOR MIRTH.

For the first time since the days of Louis XIV the French Government has signally honored the profession of mirth-maker. L'Angely was a sort of Secretary of Smiles in the Cabinet of the Grand Monarch—the last of the titled court jesters. And now France has awarded and will bestow the decoration of the Academic Palms on her three most popular clowns, the Fratellini brothers, in recognition of their services as almoners of good cheer at a time when sorrow and trouble are all too universal. The citation which accompanies the medallions praises the fraternal buffoons for “their magic power of creating wholesome laughter among those who are too unfamiliar with smiles.”

In the days before the movies and the circus, when crowned kings everywhere sat upon gilded thrones, it was the custom among princes and nobles to attach to their courts and households both fools and jesters, whose job it was to drive dull care away. The fools were sometimes but half-wits whose droll antics would make a bored king laugh in spite of himself. The jesters were not infrequently satirists of the keenest intelligence with a genius for repartee. Such was the famous Archie Armstrong, the official jester of James I and his son Charles, and Chicot, the jester to Henry III and IV, around whose life Alexander Dumas wrote a full-length novel. King Arthur knighted his jester, Sir Dagonet. And many of the fools of Shakespeare are as famous for their wisdom as for their folly.

Fortunate is the man—or the nation—whose smiling face mirrors a happy heart. But if the heart is not glad, but sad, that is all the more reason for lifting a shelter of laughter against the storm of sorrow. Certainly France in recent years has suffered grievously. And yet, in the midst of her sea of troubles, she has seen fit to reward these motley messengers of mirth. Is not this a sign of moral health and spiritual courage? And is there not in it a message for all of us? It takes a deal of courage to be cheerful, and appreciate humor and comedy, when Fortune frowns. It takes a deal of courage to be joyous when health or happiness, or both, forsake and desert us. But the man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong.—Public Ledger.

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### THE NEWEST RHINELAND CURRENCY.

Paper money in the occupied areas of Germany was expected to be replaced before Christmas, by a new currency backed by gold, according to a press dispatch from Dusseldorf. The new bill is for 4 marks 20 pfennigs, or the value of the American dollar.

Instead of being financed by private concerns, it was planned that issue will be made by the Landsbank of the Rhine Province, aided by the German Government. This arrangement came as a complete surprise, as it had been intended to establish a Rhenish issue bank at Cologne, financed by German, Belgian, French, Dutch and Swiss private capital.

The originators of the new system have expressly avoided use of the term “Rhenish mark” in connection with the new issue or anything suggesting separation from the Reich Government. It therefore will be known as the “gold mark.”

In order to forestall possible hoarding of the new money the plans provide that from the time it first makes its appearance all taxes and all money transactions with the public authorities must be in the new currency.



# THE NUMISMATIST

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1 Page, Inside Cover .....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE A LINCOLN NUMBER.

Next month's (February) issue of THE NUMISMATIST will be almost entirely devoted to "Lincoln in Numismatics." As announced last month, the main feature will be the list of Lincoln medals, tokens, coins, etc., compiled by Mr. Robt. P. King, of Erie, Pa. It contains accurate descriptions of nearly 900 pieces, each of which is a die variety. The varieties of metals are not included in this number, although each description will give the various metals in which each has been struck.

A descriptive list of bank notes and paper money containing Lincoln's portrait has been prepared by Mr. D. C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa., with the assistance of a number of paper money collectors. Several of these notes will also be illustrated.

Mr. George H. Blake, of Jersey City, N. J., has prepared a list of United States paper money with the portrait of Lincoln for this issue.

The issue will also contain some contributed articles on Lincolniana not strictly numismatic, but which will be of interest to all collectors.

The frontispiece will be a reproduction of an extremely rare silk ribbon badge of Lincoln, engraved from an original photograph by Brady.

The illustrations alone will occupy about 20 pages, and among the pieces illustrated will be a number of decidedly novel ones. As a rule, the rarer



or more interesting pieces will be illustrated. Mr. King's list also contains a great deal of valuable historical information on the pieces described.

A number of extra copies of the February issue will be printed for those who want an extra copy for a checking list. The price will be 50 cents a copy, and orders should be sent promptly, accompanied by cash. A little later the price will probably be advanced to \$1.

#### THE COIN EXHIBIT AT NEW ROCHELLE.

The recent exhibit of coins, medals and paper money at the Public Library, New Rochelle, N. Y., by the New York Numismatic Club was a success from every point of view. It was open to the public daily from 1 to 9 P. M. during the week of October 27 to November 2. The exhibit was in charge of a committee composed of George H. Blake, chairman; Eben. Beesley and Julius Gutag, the two latter gentlemen being residents of New Rochelle.

Several days during the week the New Rochelle Standard-Star contained articles describing at length different features of the exhibit. Considerable interest was also shown by the students of the schools, several parties of 30 to 40 pupils, with their teachers, attending in a body at different times.

The officers of the library were much gratified by the success of the exhibit, the librarian stating that it was one of the best attended exhibitions ever held at the library. Members of the committee were constantly on hand to answer any questions that might be asked. The principal exhibitors were as follows:

- Mr. Miller—British tokens.
- Mr. Robertson—Medals of noted composers.
- Dr. Valentine—Continental and fractional currency.
- Mr. Smith—Jenny Lind medals.
- Mr. Boyd—Presidential medals and Asiatic coins.
- Mr. Beesley—British coins and medals, Swedish plate money, Siamese coins, German war currency and coins.
- Mr. Blake—United States currency.
- Mr. Raymond—Greek and Roman coins.
- Mr. Wormser—Large-size European silver coins and Austrian emergency paper money.
- Mr. Guttag—Entire United States series of coins, broken-bank notes, shillings with Lincoln's head, Chinese coins and odd-shaped pieces and foreign encased postage stamps.

#### NEW ACQUISITIONS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum trustees in November made a number of important additions to the coin collections. Among the most interesting of these is a gold coin of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. The coin bears the name of Lysimachus, but the type of Alexander, though later Lysimachus struck off coins of his own, and is a very rare specimen. A similar coin of another of Alexander's successors, Demetrius, the Sacker of Cities, has also been acquired, and this, too, bears the type of Alexander, both of the coins having been derived from the collection of Alexander, the Grand Duke of Russia.

Other additions to the collection include: A rare silver coin from the Island of Tenos, in the Archipelago, stamped with a youthful head of Zeus Ammon, and on the reverse a seated figure of Poseidon—the only other good specimen known being at Berlin, though there is a battered example in the Paris collection—and a coin of peculiar interest struck by King Agathocles, ruler of Bactria in the Second Century B. C. and evidently a usurper. That this was the case is clear from the series of political manifestoes that he issued in the shape of coins, on which his own name appears, with the portraits of a series of predecessors on the reverse. The coins with the first four of these predecessors, Alexander the Great, Antiochus II, Diodotus, and Euthydemus, were already known, and all of them are in the Museum collection; it is the fifth of the series that has now been acquired, showing the portrait of Demetrius, and it is the only example of the coin



known. The collections have also been enriched by four very rare gold coins of the Sassanian Dynasty of Persia, all of which are either unique or unknown, except for a single other specimen. They include a coin of Chrosoles the Great, about whose period it is interesting to note that it was written in the time of Justinian that even the Persians did not dare to strike gold coins.—London Morning Post.

### A FREAK COIN.

The Montreal Weekly Star says that a traveler who had occasion to tender a treasury note when going aboard a Medway (England) pleasure steamer was surprised on examining his change to discover that he had become the possessor of a picture of the King apparently enjoying a cigar.

The coin on which the illusion appears, a 1915 half-crown, was tested three times and found perfectly genuine, in spite of the fears of the owner, Sergt. J. McColl, Royal Marines, Chatham, on first examining it.



"We have seen some coinage freaks, but never one like this," said an official at the Royal Mint to a newspaper representative. "The cause of the 'cigar' which the King is smoking is a bubble in the particular metal used in the series, an alloy of silver and nickel, which, though it gave an excellent white color to the coins made from it, was, we found, extremely difficult to mix properly, with the consequence that in the £14,000,000 worth of coins issued there was many flaws."

### SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FIFTY-YEAR JUBILEE MEDAL.

This year's annual and Fifty-year Jubilee medal is struck in honor of its late President. The obverse shows the profile of Victor Edvard Lilienberg with name and F. 1839 D. 1876. The reverse has on a table the inscription,



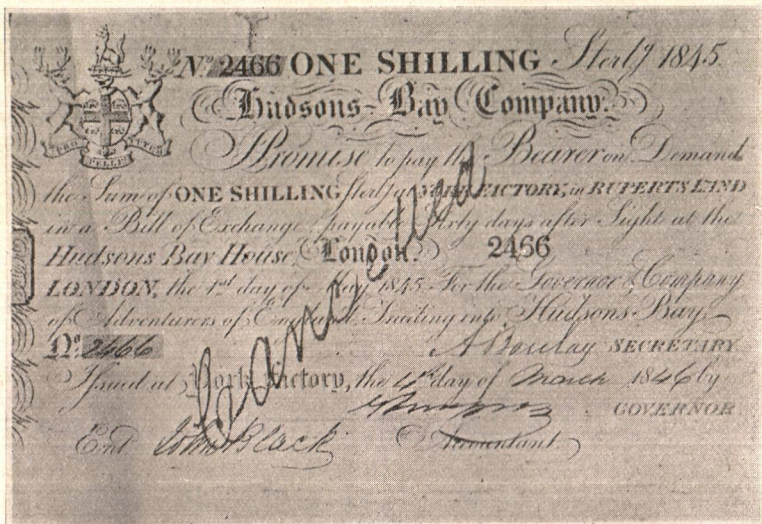
"Svenska Numismatiska Foreningens 50 Ars Jubil 1923," surrounded by a vine with flowers and leaves, and at bottom, "C. W. Burmester, Don." (See THE NUMISMATIST for September, 1921, page 403.)

J. deL.



## THE HUDSON BAY "BLANKETS."

Various names have been applied to paper money of all kinds, and usually the name was intended to include all notes of a particular class. The name "blankets," however, is believed to have been applied only to the large notes issued by the Hudson Bay Company, principally in the 1840's.



Through the courtesy of William Butler, of Toronto, we are enabled to reproduce one of these "blankets." These were issued in three different denominations and were  $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size. Other details of these issues will be found on page 315 (July) and page 399 (September) of our volume for 1923.

## THE ZERBE EXHIBIT OF MONEY IN QUINCY, ILL.

Since the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. Ex-President Farran Zerbe has been touring Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and some adjacent territory with his educational exhibit of Money of the World. While exhibiting at Quincy, Ill., two broken-bank notes of that city in his collection caused considerable discussion, which led to a research of the history of financial institutions in Quincy. In the Quincy Daily Herald of November 8, in the column "The Old Reporter Lights His Pipe," the writer comments at length on the two notes, and recites some history of the banks of the city in the 50s, during which the notes were dated. The conclusion was reached that the notes were not in circulation in Quincy, but were used at points remote from their place of issuance. Mr. Zerbe's exhibit was under the patronage of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company of Quincy.

## MORE SEVEN-FIGURE-DENOMINATION COINS.

Mr. George F. Brown, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows:

"I have just received a new lot of notgeld from Germany, in which appears a new and startling set from Stadt Menden, in Westphalia—1,000,000 and 2,000,000 mark pieces in aluminum and 5,000,000 mark in brass, the latter about half-dollar size. The devices differ on all the pieces and all are dated 1923."



## NEW COIN ISSUES OF EUROPE.

Through the courtesy of Gutttag Bros., New York City, we illustrate several new issues of coins:



First is the 100 lire (gold) of the Fascisti regime of Italy. The type is similar to the nickel two-lire token-coin illustrated in our November issue and is very attractive.



Second is the one and two ducat gold pieces of Czecho-Slovakia, dated 1923, which were issued on the fifth anniversary of the republic. St. Wenceslaus, the prince of Bohemia, is depicted on the coins, with the prayer of his people, "Do not allow us or our descendants to perish." Both are of the same type.



Third is the 5 and 10 pfennig pieces on a gold basis, issued by the City of Hamburg.



Fourth is a necessity piece, struck in brass, for 50,000,000 mark, for the Ruhr district. There are also pieces of denominations of 100,000,000 and



200,000,000 mark. The obverse design shows Prometheus (Germany) shackled while an eagle (France) is biting his liver. The design on the reverse is a flame, with inscription surrounding. The two designs are from Greek mythology.

From another source come three other new issues:



First, a Japanese half yen piece. The obverse reads "50 Sen," and the reverse, "Japan—12th year Taisho Dynasty" (1923).



Second, the new Russian gold coin, which supplants the ruble as standard currency, called a chervonets, corresponding in value approximately to \$5, issued in 1923. The particular feature of the inscription is the Bolshevik motto, "Proletarians of the World, Unite!"



Third, the Gangut ruble. This extremely interesting ruble should possibly more strictly be classed as a pattern, as it never was placed in circulation. Its story is closely allied to that of the tragedy of the Russian dynasty and the World War. It was struck by the Czarist Government in order to be issued in commemoration of the naval battle of the Gangut, which occurred July 27, 1714, and in which Peter the Great won an important victory. It was to be issued upon July 27, 1914 (Russian calendar), as the dates indicate, in connection with the festivities upon this anniversary. However, on July 19, 1914 (Russian calendar), the World War broke out, the celebration was called off and all coins of precious metals were hoarded or kept in the Government reserve. Subsequently, the Soviet Government overthrew the Czarist regime and aimed to destroy all reminders of it. This unissued coinage was discovered by the Soviet officials, and it was decreed that the entire supply was to be melted up. An official entrusted with the remelting managed to retain a few pieces, and the foreign informant of our correspondent, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in obtaining five specimens, probably all that escaped from the Czarist wreck. The fact that this is the first specimen which, after nine years since its date of issue, has made its appearance, and that it took our correspondent six months to get it from Europe, would stamp this story as truth. This piece has an edge inscription, "Pure Silver, 4 Solotnics, 21 Dola."



## FINLAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

The Finland Numismatic Society at Helsingfors has issued three medals in commemoration of Swedish generals in the war of 1808-1809.

"George Carl Von Dobeln \* 1758 \* 1820" is the inscription about the border of a medal showing his bust in a high-collared uniform of that time. The reverse has an exceedingly delicate border of laurel broken at the base by minute letters, "Num F. i F.—MCMXXI." Inside this border is a circle of scimitars, one of which is cut by the lightning stroke delivered from a sabre thrust swiftly by a strong arm from the clouds. Between this central motif and the delicate border is "Valan Till Strid Till Slag Var Kamp Blir



Skon I Dag Blir Dobeln's Dag," above, and below, "1808-1809," beneath which, in smaller lettering and above the broken laurel is, "Outplanligt ar Hans Namn I Finlands Hafder Ristadt." The relief is low, the modeling easy, yet true, and the execution of the work in bronze is beautiful. This is one of three medals by I. Munsterhjelm, the Finnish artist, all being types of the Empire period, showing similar care in the design of the lettering and beauty of execution, rivalling the best French work.

The other two medals, however, have a distinction and beauty which words or illustration cannot well convey. On the medal inscribed "\* 1757 Carl Johan Adlercreutz \* 1815," the bust is simplified of all unessential detail and peers out from beneath a cockaded Napoleonic hat with a vitality enhanced by its restraint of design and clarity of execution. The reverse



shows the General looking back at his armies moving across the Finnish landscape, with the morning sun breaking through the clouds. The inscription around this design is "Han Agde Kraft Och Mod Att Radda Finlands Ara."

The third medal, of "Johan August Sandels \* 1764 \* 1831," is not so happy in the handling of the features, which present an awkward problem about the mouth. On the reverse however, a poetic height is reached in



the landscape treatment which I have never seen surpassed. In the foreground three trumpeters stand blowing to the morning. In the middle distance the water waves towards one, rippling with the first breeze of dawn. Beyond, the sun rises, scattering the mists of night, above which an



eagle soars into the light. The inscription "Stigande Djarft Som Den Hvilade Orn," seems to have entered into the artists hand. This is very difficult to translate. The flanking years are "1808" "1809" and beneath years, "Tacksamt Af Det Land Han Varnat Med Sitt Svard." The name of the company executing these medals, Dertel, is struck in the rim.

J. deL.

#### NOTE WITH SMALL ENGRAVED HEAD OF WASHINGTON.

John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass., sends us a \$10 note of the State of North Carolina, January 9, 1862 (Bradbeer No. 81), which is not common in itself, but which, he says, is the first he has ever owned printed on the back of a North Carolina bond. This note shows on the back several coupons of the bond, which were payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York City, on July 1, 1872. On the two upper corners of each coupon is what Mr. Morse says is the smallest engraved head of Washington known.



A \$10 note of the Bank of the State of Georgia, January 1, 1859, also shows the small head of Washington and scroll work that appears on the coupons. Portions of both this note and the coupon are illustrated here, showing the small head of Washington.

#### AND THE QUARTER CAME BACK.

Seventeen years ago Oral Williams, a decorator living in Booneville, Mo., stamped his name on a 25-cent piece and spent it. A few days ago C. D. Williams, a brother of Oral, found the marked quarter in the cash register of a store he operates in Paducah, Ky., who returned the coin to Oral, who still is a resident of Booneville.—Nashville Banner.





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to  
THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable Janu-  
ary 1 in advance. Total \$3.00. For particulars address  
the General Secretary.

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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to Be Admitted January 1, 1924.

- 2598 Miss Leona Touschner, 4736 E. 93rd St., Garfield Heights, Ohio.  
 2599 Adolph Klein, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 2600 Geo. E. Chatillon, 89 Cliff St., New York, N. Y.  
 2601 C. Henochsberg, Am. Sav. Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.  
 2602 Ebenezer S. Thresher, 311 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.  
 2603 Ray G. Harrison, 726 Walnut St., Dover, Ohio.  
 2604 Craig Dare, 440 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 2605 Albert C. Smith C. E., 108 Porter Ave., Warren, Ohio.  
 2606 W. T. Smith, 30 W. Franklin St., Warren, Ohio.  
 2607 H. A. Doty, 48 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.  
 2608 L. G. Pancoast, 414 E. Front St., New Philadelphia, Ohio.  
 2609 John A. Grant, 916 Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 2610 L. W. Hoffecker, 1514 Montana St., El Paso, Tex.  
 2611 E. S. Browning, 2527 B Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The following applications have been received prior to December 15, 1923. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1924, the same will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Nathan Silverblatt (American Coins), 50 E. 129th St., New York, N. Y. ....	Julius Gutttag R. Robertson
Ed. M. Lee (General), 345 N. Belmont St., Glendale, Cal. ....	David S. English H. T. Wilson
Chas. Marston Lee (Roman, Greek and Byzantine), 2823 Fouth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa. ....	Farran Zerbe H. T. Wilson
Albert A. Grinnell, 294 Boston Blvd., E., Detroit, Mich. ....	Julius Gutttag R. Robertson
Myron J. Parsons (U. S. Coins and Tokens), 78 East St., Mount Tom, Mass. ....	Julius Gutttag R. Robertson
John Surdy (U. S. Coins), Terrace P. O., Homeville, Pa. ....	Julius Gutttag H. T. Wilson
Sr. Mary Burchmans (General), 1500 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. ....	B. M. Comerford H. T. Wilson

### Deaths Reported.

- Dr. C. J. J. von Witt, Winchester, Va., June 24, 1923.  
 Arthur H. Brewer, 57 Broad St., Norwich, Conn., June, 1923.  
 Edwin F. Wolfe, 1424 Ninth Ave., Juniata, Pa., September 15, 1923.  
 C. Edgar Walters, 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1923.

### Change of Address.

- Roger Boutell, from 2115 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C., to 1532 22nd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 John A. Hepler, from Atascadero, Cal., Box 304, to Reading, Pa., R. F. D. 2.  
 Henry C. Ezekiel, from 318 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O., to the Kemper Lane Apts., E. McMillan St., Cincinnati, O.  
 Chas. Marriott, from 516 Pine St., Michigan City, Ind., to 107 Dixon St., Michigan City, Ind.  
 B. M. Comerford, from 2560 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C., to 2570 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.  
 S. T. Waidelich, from New Tripoli, Pa., to Lynnport, Pa.  
 P. M. Wolsieffer, from 22 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., to 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, from 256 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa., to 503 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Napoleon Parent, from 581 Mary Ave., Montreal, Canada, to 581 Mary Ann Ave., Montreal, Canada.



A. W. Converse, from 26 Walnut St., Palmer, Mass., to 64 Pleasant St., Palmer, Mass.

Gustaf Polson, from 7 Chester Ave., Waltham, Mass., to 677 South St., Waltham, Mass.

Otto Kersteiner, from 13 W. Tompkins St., Columbus, O., to 532 N. High St., Columbus, O.

Noel E. Converse, to 82 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass.

J. J. P. Langton, from 160 Claremont Ave., New York, N. Y., to 230 W. 108th St., New York, N. Y.

Y. Koga, from Osaka, Japan, to 2745 Oimachi Sakashita, near Tokio, Japan.

J. E. Churchwell, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to 438 S. Pressa St., San Antonio, Tex.

Albert C. Hutchinson, from 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich., to 1811 Clay Ave., Detroit, Mich.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

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### GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT WORMSER.

**To All Our Numismatic Friends, Members of the A. N. A. and Readers of The Numismatist, Cordial Greetings, with Heartiest Compliments of the Season:**

Another year has rolled by and is going into the discard of Time. The year past has been one of continuing growth and achievements of our Association, and as we look back upon it we have the gratification of knowing that our members and associated organizations are imbued with a hearty spirit of cooperation in our work.

Our recent annual Convention succeeded in emphasizing the close union and feeling of fraternity which exists between our members in the Dominion of the North and the members in the States and has gone on record as one of the best our Association ever held.

Our magazine has achieved another year of successful publication, to which many foreign numismatists pay a willing tribute of recognition, and this is a fitting occasion to pay a special tribute of thanks and congratulation upon the fine work of our Editor and Business Manager, Mr. Duffield. Our officers, District Secretaries and corporate organizations all are working for the success of our organization, and during the coming year we are looking forward to particular results in the way of educational demonstration being accomplished by the concerted efforts of Coin Week.

Christmas time is an occasion for gladdening by gift and cheer, and the New Year calls for many good resolutions. So let me remind all our members to make their cheerful contributions to the welfare of our Association last throughout the year and to continue to support our work by bringing into our ranks of membership an ever-increasing host of new members; by interesting others in the attractiveness of the subject of numismatics and demonstrating to the general public its value as an aid in the study of many arts and sciences and the general interest involved in it. We hope every one of our members will endeavor to produce some numismatic accomplishment during the year, particularly to consider the pages of our magazine as a special charge and to achieve something educational and scientific with his own collection, particularly by the contribution of articles and brain effort.

Remember also that the Association has started a coin collection of its own, to which, during the year, every member should contribute some overflow from the treasures of his own possession.

If all of our members and officers will put their shoulders to the wheel, the year 1924 should be one of signal numismatic achievement for our Association.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all of our friends and members, and let all our friends and well-wishers join in the same wish to our Association, with the resolution that during the coming year some, at least, of the efforts of everyone will be devoted to the cause of the A. N. A.

Fraternally and numismatically yours,

MORITZ WORMSER,  
President.



**THE SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**

To each and every member of the American Numismatic Association I extend a whole-hearted, seasonable wish—A very happy and prosperous New Year to all.

May you enjoy your membership in the A. N. A. to the fullest extent throughout the coming year.

With best regards,

HARRY T. WILSON,  
General Secretary.

535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1923.

**PRESIDENT WORMSER'S GIFT TO NATIONAL COLLECTION.**

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.

December 4, 1923.

Mr. Moritz Wormser,  
President, American Numismatic Association,  
95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of November 27, addressed to Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, it gives me much pleasure to formally acknowledge the receipt of the Austrian emergency paper currency of the period of the World War, comprising 592 specimens, therein mentioned. This very interesting collection is recorded as a gift from the American Numismatic Association, through you, and I would assure you of my appreciation of the courtesy extended.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. deC. RAVENEL,  
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

**RECENT ADDITIONS TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.**

Librarian Putnam reports the receipt of the following additions to the A. N. A. Library, presented by Dr. August Loehr, Director of the Federal Collection of Medals, Coins and Tokens of Austria, 5 Burggring, Vienna 1, Austria, and forwarded through President Wormser:

1. Joseph Nentwich: *Die Kronprinz Rudolf-Medaillen*. Vienna, 1890. A complete description of all the medals issued upon the tragic life of this Prince.

2. Dr. Friedrich Kenner: *Die Munze und die Medaille der Kaiserin Maria Theresia*. Vienna, 1888. A reprint of an address delivered May 10, 1888, upon the occasion of the Maria Theresa celebration held by the Numismatic Society of Vienna, with an interesting introduction upon the life and numismatic monuments of this Empress and a catalog of the exhibition of her medals.

3. Dr. F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Die Munzen Arkananiens*. Vienna, 1878. A well-illustrated book on the coins of this Greek district.

4. Karl Andorfer: *Schiller-Medaillen*. Vienna, 1905. A pamphlet written upon the celebration of the centenary of the death of Schiller and giving a description of 93 medals issued in commemoration of the life of this poet.

5. Dr. Carl Domanig: *Anton Scharff, kk. Medailleur*. Vienna, 1895. Written for the Numismatic Society of Vienna and a very splendid book, with fine illustrations of the numismatic work of this excellent modern Austrian sculptor.

6. Dr. Paul Julius: *Die Numismatischen Denkzeichen auf den Frieden von Hubertusburg*. Vienna, 1913. Reprint of an article, with three plates of very good illustrations of all the medals and coins issued upon this peace treaty, which was also of great importance in our colonial history.

7. Joseph Nentwich: *Numismatische Topographie von Niederösterreich*. Vienna, 1898. A description of various numismatic specimens originating



in many of the localities of Austria as typical and illustrative of the historical, cultural and geographical features of the country.

8. Alois Richter: *Die Numismatischen Denkzeichen auf I. M. d. K. Elisabeth*. Vienna, 1912. Issued upon the 75th anniversary of the late Empress, with beautiful illustrations describing all the numismatic monuments issued upon her tragic life.

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## Obituary.

### CHARLES E. WALTERS.

Charles E. Walters, 1540 North Fifty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa., died at his home on November 6 as a result of hemorrhage of the brain two days before. He had been ill for about two weeks prior to his death, but had been able to attend to his correspondence and business until he was stricken. He was 42 years of age and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bessie Walters.

Mr. Walters had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for several years and was known to many members through his business as a dealer in coins, paper money and stamps. He attended the Baltimore Convention of the A. N. A. in 1916. His death, in the prime of life, will be regretted by all members of the Association.

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### A FEW WORDS FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

First Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association.

During the years that I have been a collector I do not recollect the day when I have been more pleased at securing an addition to my collection than recently, when I acquired from one of my brother A. N. A. members a two-year 5 per cent. interest-bearing \$50 U. S. note, dated 1864, which he had just discovered in a hoard. I am familiar with one and three year interest notes, but never before have I seen a two-year note. I am wondering if they are known to other A. N. A. members? At the time I write this I am "at sea" on the Leviathan and do not have access to Blake's book, so do not know whether he lists it or not.

Yesterday, in talking with one of the engineers on the ship, I learned he was from Wilmington, N. C. Collectors of early bank bills will at once recognize this as the city in which the Bank of Cape Fear was located. This bank, to my mind, issued some of the most beautiful early notes that went into circulation. I always take considerable pride in showing my \$6 and \$7 denomination notes of this bank. I have always considered the \$6 one a scarce, if not a rare, "wild-catter." Mr. Smith (the Leviathan engineer) told me that it was his recollection that the head of the Bank of Cape Fear was Mr. McCaulley, who was chased out of town, and this broke up the bank.

When traveling I meet many people, and, due to my interest in the subject, the conversations usually drift to numismatics. Many people ask me the meaning of the word, so I, of course, have to have an answer. While I realize that it is not perfect, I will leave it for you to decide.

Numismatics as a word comes from the Latin word *Numisma*, which means "a coin," and numismatics is the science which treats of the art, origin and history of coins. It is clear and well known that medals, tokens and paper money are nowadays included in the study of numismatics, but they are, however, only brought into the scope of the science by the wide and liberal extension of the word.

A coin, according to my idea, is a piece of metal of certain weight and shape bearing an inscription stamped upon it by the government or authority which issued it, which guarantees its weight and metallic fineness. A coin differs from a medal in that it serves as an exchange medium, while a medal is usually a commemorative or decorative piece.

I usually summarize the beginning of coinage by telling the following or parts of it:

The first coins made were issued in Asia Minor about 700 B. C., so coin-



age is about 2600 years old. At first coins were but crude, button-shaped lumps of white gold, of a definite weight, bearing the likeness of a lion, a bull, a beetle or other such emblem. This decoration was done by placing the lump of gold on a die and mauling it into the die depression with a crude punch and a hammer. Naturally, the punch marks on the early coins are usually more visible than the emblem or device, which showed on but one side only. Previous to the issuing of coins, lumps, rings and bars of gold and silver were employed in exchange, but these were of odd and irregular weight and were weighed before being given in exchange.

It was probably the Lydian or Ionian bankers or traders who issued the first coins, because there seems to be no civic or regal types on them. It is for this reason I believe they were privately minted. The white gold of which they were made is called electrum, which is a natural mixture of gold and silver as it was found in the mines in Asia Minor. Notwithstanding the crudity of these early coins, every specimen I have examined has been of a definite weight. These early coins are classed as Greek coins, and the Greek issues extended from 700 B. C. to 268 A. D., the year of the death of Gallienus the Roman Emperor. It is of course understood that the issues became very beautiful and decorative along after the first years of coinage. The Romans issued their coins from 338 B. C. to the fall of the Roman Empire, in 476 A. D.

Medieval coinage began at the fall of the Roman Empire, in 476 A. D., and extended down to about the 16th century.

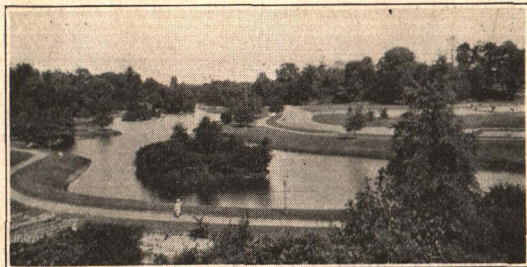
The beginning of the making of modern coins began with the invention of the "mill and screw" press early in 1600 in France. England adopted this method in 1651, and by 1662 this "machinery" method was generally adopted in all countries and did away with the old hand and hammer method and gave the world's coinage mechanical exactness and uniformity.

The rich King Croesus, who reigned from 561 to 546 B. C., issued the first pure gold and pure silver coins.

Coin collectors generally are familiar with the reproductions of the oblong bean-shaped pieces decorated with the lion facing the bull, shown in all the coin books dealing with early coins. These are the staters of Croesus, and the style of their decoration is what is classed as "archaic style." 10 of these pieces in silver were worth one in gold. These coins were issued in large numbers and became a sort of an international coinage and were accepted and passed readily in all the markets of the ancient world. Thus, back in 561 B. C. we have the beginning of a uniform money system, each piece having a definite and fixed value, the same as is used today.

#### CLEVELAND; THE CONVENTION CITY.

Probably nowhere outside of New York City is there a more magnificent shopping district than in Cleveland. Wide streets accommodate the tremendous vehicular traffic and broad sidewalks permit the rapid passage of the hundreds of thousands who throng this district daily.



Scene in Rockefeller Park.

But above all is the remarkable transformation which has occurred in this district during the past few years. Business houses have spread out over a larger area and have moved eastward along Euclid avenue and ad-



jacent thoroughfares; magnificent buildings have been erected; the very latest of designs in store architecture have been followed; store windows, so attractive that they compel the passerby to tarry and view their artistic displays, exhibit the latest styles and creations of this country and of Europe.

In Cleveland today are many of the finest retail stores and restaurants in the United States. Merchants, as though spurred by the incentive that wide stretes and sidewalks and magnificent buildings offer, have striven to outdo one another in making their establishments attain perfection in beauty and artistic decoration. This thought is unconsciously conveyed to the visitor, and the result is that Cleveland's shopping district has become nationally famous.

The same idea has been carried out by theatrical enterprises, and in 1920 seven elaborate playhouses were erected, augmenting Cleveland's previously ample facilities for the amusement of theatre lovers. These playhouses, for the drama, vaudeville and motion pictures, are the last word in architectural design. Four of the new theatres are located in the upper section of Euclid avenue, recently occupied by mercantile establishments. These theatres, which alone provide more than 11,000 seats, are within the same block, now known as "Playhouse Square."

## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—The Society dined at the Hotel Bellevue on Tuesday, November 20th, the President, Mr. Wheeler, in the chair, and present Messrs. Morse, Shepardson, Davis, Comstock, Faelten, Putnam, Willey, Taylor, Perry, Stafford, Joy, Hamilton, Kimball, Storer, and as guests Messrs. Bates and Wardner.

Mr. Ambrose J. Brown, of Marblehead; Mr. G. W. Wardner, of Wellesley, and Mr. G. A. Bates, of Kansas City, now at Harvard, were elected to active membership.

Mr. Wheeler read a letter from Mr. Wormser advocating steps to create a more active interest in numismatics by the public, but while commending the spirit that inspired Mr. Wormser, the Society held the matter under advisement.

Dr. Taylor showed a consular coin of the Fonteia family and the medal of the Fourth International Dental Congress.

Mr. Wheeler showed a remarkably fine Neapolis copper coin with superb patina, and also three albums containing some 600 specimens of recent local German paper money.

Mr. Comstock showed a complete set of the four Coventry halfpenny tokens.

Mr. Davis showed medals of Agassiz, Rauch, Mickley, M. C. Perry, General Scott, loss of the Steamship San Francisco, a hexagonal Columbian medal, the rare 200-mark piece of 1923 and a number of Canadian and Confederate notes in fine condition.

Mr. Willey showed the 1923 Washington medal of the Society of the Cincinnati and the medal of the Lodge of St. Andrew of Boston.

Mr. Shepardson showed the Washington VICTOR SINE CLADE medal in tin.

Dr. Storer showed a medal of Andrea Barbaccia, by Sperandio, in superb condition.

Mr. Wheeler spoke of the notable exhibition at the Massachusetts Historical Society of the work of Mr. T. Spicer-Simson, 97 medals being shown. —MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The fifty-sixth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, October 3. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Bohrisch, Boyer, Brown, Davis, DeCou, Fischer, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, Leon, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Sternberg, Strubinger, and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. John A. Grant, of Chicago, was elected to membership.



Mr. Sternberg, who acted as our representative at Montreal, gave an account of the A. N. A. convention.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Sternberg: Some very fine ancient coins, among which were tetradrachms of Perseus of Macedonia, Alexander, Ptolemy, and one from Syracuse.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Proof Stella of 1879, and proofs of 100-kroner piece of Hungary and 100-kroner Austrian Jubilee piece.

By Mr. McKinley: Large white porcelain token issued by the German World War Veterans' Home.

By Mr. Davis: Cents of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

By Mr. DeCou: World's Fair medals and Turkish coins.

By Mr. Wilson: A number of Civil War tokens.

By Mr. Boyer: Siamese boat money and a \$20 interest-bearing Treasury note, dated March 30, 1864.

By Mr. Josephson: Lincoln campaign tokens.

By Mr. Jonas: Silver necessity token from Hamburg, recently described in *The Numismatist*.

By Mr. Koenker: Crowns of George I, George II, George III, George IV, and Victoria, Jubilee type; 5 francs, Louis XVIII, and a crown of James VI, 1603.

By Mr. Brown: Necessity money of Westphalia, 5 mark, 1921, in tombac metal, 50 mark, 100 mark, 1923, in aluminum, 100 mark, 500 mark, 1923, and 500 mark, 1922, in gilt-copper; Italian two-lire token, 1923, and 5 hulupa, Cesko-Slovenska, 1923.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The fifty-seventh meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, November 7. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Bohrisch, Boyer, Brown, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Grant, Hoogenboom, Josephson, Jonas, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, Ripstra, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The Secretary read a letter from President Moritz Wormser, asking for opinions on the advisability of having a Coin Week in February. After some discussion a favorable reply was ordered sent to Mr. Wormser, and President Boyer appointed a committee, with Mr. Dunham as chairman, to make the necessary arrangements for cases and exhibits.

Mr. Ripstra brought up the matter of the medal exhibit at the Art Institute, which has been withdrawn, and suggested that the management of the Art Institute be requested to replace the exhibit. Mr. Dunham announced that the medal collection and the coin collection, consisting chiefly of ancient and Papal coins, was being catalogued and arranged for exhibition. Mr. Dunham is supervising the work. These exhibits will soon be placed on exhibit in permanent cases in a special room.

Mr. Kelly read an article of general numismatic interest written by Mr. Boyer.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Sternberg: Bechtler \$2.50 Carolina gold, semi-proof, and proof Stella, 1880.

By Mr. Davis: Washington double-head cent and Spanish dollar of 1793, counterstamped with head of George III, for circulation in England.

By Mr. Dunham: Twenty-five fine examples of fractional currency.

By Mr. Brown: 10-kronen in bronze, struck by the Bolshevik Government of Bela Kun.

By Mr. Hoogenboom: \$2.50 gold sand-blast proofs of 1913 and 1914.

By Mr. Wilson: Crown of Ferdinand II of Austria, 1624, and 1, 2, 10, and 20 heller pieces of Austria, 1901 and 1903.

By Mr. DeCou: Medals of Washington, John Ericsson and the Chicago World's Fair.

By Mr. Koenker: Set of copper coins struck for the Ionian Islands, cent of Sierra Leone, 1791, Victoria model penny with a silver center, and a



large collection of British tradesmen tokens, struck during the last years of the eighteenth century.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The second annual and twenty-fifth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, November 14th, at Weber's. Those present were Messrs. Marcuson, Joers, Porubsky, Hamilton, Harley, Freeman and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Chas. Markus, of 1513 W. Twelfth street, Davenport, Iowa, under suspension of the rules, was elected to membership in the club.

Mr. Fisher was elected chairman of the Convention Committee, with full power to act.

Under election of officers, all the present officers were re-elected for the coming year.

The Secretary presented a resume of the entire year's activity, together with a financial report and some suggestions for the coming year.

The Club expressed approval of arrangements so far made for the convention, and a great deal of enthusiasm is being taken by every member to make the convention a success.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The twenty-fourth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, October 14th, at Weber's Cafe. Those present were Messrs. Marcuson, Freeman, Porubsky, Hamilton, Titus, Hadey, Joers, Issit, Clark, Fisher and Miss Touschner.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A letter from Mr. Farran Zerbe, inviting the club to attend his exhibit, was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Joers, seconded by Mr. Clark, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, invite the American Numismatic Association to hold their 1924 Convention in the city of Cleveland." Motion adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, for such action as the Board deemed fit to make.

Mr. Bows, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, was present at this meeting and volunteered the assistance of the Convention Board in handling the convention should it come to Cleveland in 1924.

The Mayor of the city volunteered to send an invitation to the A. N. A., to be forwarded to the Board of Governors.

Mr. Fisher exhibited a set of United States one-cent pieces, in uncirculated condition, from 1794 to 1857.

The next meeting, to be held on November 14th, is the second annual meeting of the club.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

### MANY MINOR COINS REMELTED.

The coins that jingle in America's pockets wear down very gradually, but the aggregate of those defaced is so large that the five-cent and one-cent pieces returned to the Philadelphia Mint for remelting during the last five years would amount to five and one-half car loads at 50,000 pounds a load.

This estimate was obtained from H. D. Coleman, superintendent of the melting and refining department at the Mint. Mr. Coleman has been melting coins for the Government nearly a quarter of a century.

"For the five years from 1917 to 1921," he said, "the coinage of nickels and one-cent pieces amounted to more than 214,000,000 troy ounces, or so much metal that it would require five trains of fifty-six cars each, holding 50,000 pounds a car, to transport the load."



Turning to the subject of gold, he said that the vaults of the Government were filled to overflowing with bullion of the highest grade.

"The stock of gold bars in storage today amounts to nearly one-half of the \$8,000,000,000 that represent the world's supply of the yellow metal. The stock in our vaults is largely fine gold and gold with a good copper alloy, perfectly suitable for coinage purposes as it is; except that if it represents the standard of the British it must be lowered with more copper to have it conform to our standard of 900 fine. British gold coin is 916½ fine.

"There is not much silver on hand in Uncle Sam's vaults ready for coinage, however. Since the Pittman Act was repealed, the Government has been buying little white metal, and there still is left from this account more than 12,000,000 ounces of fine metal to be made into standard silver dollars, to go down into storage and replace those melted up and sold during the war to the Allies."

#### A CANADIAN PRE-CONFEDERATION EMERGENCY ISSUE.

Through the courtesy of William Butler, of Toronto, we illustrate a Pre-Confederation emergency issue of Canada, by Watkins & Harris. The following details are also supplied by Mr. Butler:



There are three denominations, viz., 7½ pence, 15 pence and 2 shillings 6 pence, or half a dollar. These bills were about 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide, and were printed on India paper. Such notes will be a perpetual reminder of the days when Canada valued everything in "Halifax currency" and when the Government did not provide sufficient small change. The decimal system was not adopted in Canada until 1858 and the Canadian Government did not issue its own silver coinage until that date. A motley array of British, American, French, Spanish, and even Mexican coinage circulated in Canada at that time, and merchants kept their accounts in Mexican dollars. Then, too, considerable confusion was caused by the fact that the shilling had different values in the various provinces. Individual firm notes are very rare, however, for the many banks issued all the notes that were really necessary, but the Watkins & Harris notes were issued during a "short change" period.

#### COIN COLLECTION FOUND HIDDEN IN MADRID.

A press dispatch from Madrid says that with the intention of familiarizing himself with all the material at his command as head engraver at the "Centro Artistico" of Engraving and Reproduction, Enrique Baquero recently made a careful investigation of the contents of the building. In the course of the inspection tour he came upon an interesting old cabinet containing sliding panels, secret compartments and many small drawers, each with its own key. Inside was found a collection of national and foreign coins. The coins were handed over to experts to catalogue according to country, value and metal. The collection includes coins from Russia, Peru, Uruguay, Siam, China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, England, France, Italy, Germany, Holland and other countries, and 47 commemorative medals.



## Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

### QUESTIONS.

41. The below described token, specimens of which are often found in lots of copper coins and tokens from auction sales, etc., has been a puzzle to me for many years. Perhaps some kind reader can help me out. Obverse—A laureated head to right within a wreath of olive. Reverse—A crowned shield of arms; legend above, "A TOKEN OF ESTEEM"; in the field, "C—N," below, "P." Brass. From several different dies. E.

42. On coins, medals and on pictures having heads or full-length figures of saints one finds them described in books, catalogues, etc., as with aureole, glory, halo, nimbus, as the case may be. It occurs to the writer that there must be a difference in the meaning and in the representation. Definitions of these words in the dictionary are very unsatisfactory, as will be found on looking them up. What is the difference? Can any of our readers explain and give authority consulted? L.

### ANSWERS.

30-D. In Neumann's "Beschreibung der Bekanntesten Kupfermünzen," Prag, 1858, Vol. I, page 28, three different dates and die varieties of these coins are described as restrikes in copper from the original dies, probably intended for silver or base silver coins. The dates are 1616, 1618 and 1622. The meaning of the legend "VIER HERRN" is not explained. It may possibly refer to the Emperor Charles IV, who granted a coinage privilege to the town of Eger in the year 1349. E.

35. This is a gros or groat of Bohemia.

35. Obv., under a crown, in a cartouche, three shields arranged in a triangle; first shield, lion, arms of Bohemia, kingdom; second shield, eagle, arms of Silesia, principality; third shield, eagle, arms of Moravia, margraviate. Rev., in an ornamental cartouche, in three lines, "Ein Greschl 1760." Copper. 24mm. 7.5 grams. Struck for Bohemia and dependencies, one of the states of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, of that date, under Maria Theresa, 1840-1780. There are similar ones dated 1761, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1768.

40. The letters "NR" stand for "Nuevo Reino de Granada." B.G.C.

### SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART.

President Victor Tourneur desires me to inform members of this Society in the United States and Canada that two of its medals will be ready for distribution in January, as follows:

First—The defence Yser, by Samuel, the second medal for 1922, and

Second—The defence Civile, by Devreese, the only medal for 1923.

The second medal is said to be a masterpiece. It shows on the obverse the likenesses of Cardinal Mercier, Mayor Ad Max, Attorney L. Theodore and Prof. H. Pirenne. The reverse has for a motif the exile of the laborer with an inscription stigmatizing the Boche, "Germany Restoring Slavery." During the war the Germans carried off thousands of Belgium laborers against their will, forcing them to work at the war industries, hundreds refusing to work and dying from ill treatment.

The Society is progressing splendidly with 526 members, of which more than 100 are from the United States and Canada. The artists are working with emulation. Owing to illness, the treasurer, Mr. Ed. Laloir, after 23 years of valuable services, has resigned, much to the regret of the Society. He will be succeeded by Baron Gaston de Bethune, Chaussee d'Haecht 151, Brussels, a descendant of the Old Count of Flandern. J. deL.



### COLLECTORS A REAL ASSET TO THE GOVERNMENT.

When the New York City Collectors' Club (an organization of philatelists) held its annual dinner, W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, was the speaker of the evening.

He said: "Collectors and dealers have during the past year purchased so many unused stamps at the Philatelic Stamp Agency in Washington—stamps which going into albums, probably will never be used for postage—that it did not cost the Government any money to issue the new United States series." He said the Philatelic Stamp Agency has made a profit during the year of \$35,000. Among the expenses is the entire cost of the plates and engraving of the new United States stamp issue.

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### COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 300,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 136,000; Half Dollars, 168,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,592,000; Dimes, 6,800,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 8,600,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 33,500,000.

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### AUSTRIAN TREASURY PLANS SILVER "SHILLING" COINAGE.

A press dispatch from Vienna says that the Minister of Finance, Herr Kienboeck, has informed the National Assembly that, subject to its approval, he would immediately introduce a silver "shilling" coinage in Austria, the representative coin being 10,000 kronen and the value of the others 5,000 and 20,000.

The "shilling," the Minister said, would not represent a new monetary unit, but later would be associated with a new currency unit.

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### MR. VENN WRITES ON AUCTION PRICES.

In the November issue of the Bankers' Equipment Service Bulletin is an article, "Interesting Old Coins Bring Good Prices," by Theodore J. Venn, of Chicago, a member of the A. N. A. In the article Mr. Venn quotes the prices realized for a number of the coins at a recent auction sale, which included a number of rarities. Mr. Venn is a frequent contributor to magazines on numismatic subjects.

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### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology and a winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, has been notified of the award to him of the Hughes Medal by the Royal Society of London. The award was made for Dr. Millikan's determination of the electronic charge and other physical contents, the notification stated.

J. deL.

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### NEW \$1 SILVER CERTIFICATES IN CIRCULATION.

On December 4 the \$1 silver certificates of new design were placed in circulation. The portrait of Washington replaces the eagle on the front of the note and several changes have also been made on the back.



## TELEGRAM.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 19.

The Numismatist,  
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.:

Awfully rushed with my large sale, which is the usual fine success. Cannot possibly get up advertisement for January issue. Just insert a card of greetings for the New Year embodying above information in my usual space. Thanks.

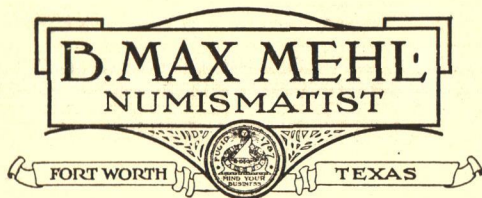
B. MAX MEHL.

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May every cloud in your New Year  
always reveal its silver lining.

B. MAX MEHL.

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Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.



## PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.

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On January 18th and 19th I will sell the collection of the Metcalf Estate, Providence, Rhode Island; also a collection of Hard Times Tokens that is claimed as being the second finest known, and many other properties.

Why not let me sell your duplicates or collection for you. Terms on application.

---

**WILLIAM HESSLEIN**

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.



# SPINK & SON, Ltd.

16, 17, 18 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England,

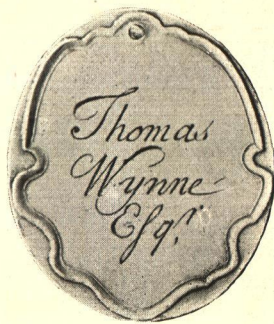
Hold One of the Largest Numismatic Stocks  
in the World.

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Established in 1772.

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Silver  
Admission Pass  
of the  
best period.  
Probably  
by Hogarth.



Irish  
Copper Money.  
Kilkenny  
Halfpenny, 1642.

An Unusually  
Fine  
and unclipped  
specimen.



Indian Rupee  
of the time of Charles II.

An interesting and rare relic  
of the British possession  
of Bombay and one of the earliest products of the mint  
established there in 1677.



# WAYTE RAYMOND

489 Park Ave.,

New York City.

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**Fine Stock of Greek, Roman and European  
Coins greatly augmented by purchases  
made while abroad this summer.**

---

## RARITIES

### FROM THE ELLSWORTH COLLECTION:

Choice Oak and Pine Tree Money.  
Complete set of Lord Baltimore Coins.  
Virginia Shilling.  
Rare New York Cents.  
Unusual Collection of Washington Pieces.  
Collection of Proof Gold Dollars.  
Superb Early Dollars.  
1804 Dollar.  
1865 Dollar with Motto.  
Very fine pair of 1796 Half Dollars.  
Many fine Early Silver and Copper Coins.  
Complete set of Colorado Gold, 1860, '61.  
Rare Bechtler Gold.

Prices quoted on request.

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### RECENT PRICE LISTS.

Numismatic Books. Jan., 1923.  
Foreign and Ancient Coins. April, 1923.  
Sent on request.



# WANTED

## U. S. Fractional Currency Notes

### THIRD ISSUE.

50 cent "Justice," on coarse fibre paper, S-2-6-4 on back, Plate "a."  
 50 cent "Justice," on coarse fibre paper, S-2-6-4 on back, Plate "1."  
 50 cent "Justice," on coarse fibre paper, S-2-6-4 on back, Plate "1a."

### FIFTH AND SIXTH ISSUES.

The following Serial Numbers—any letter.

- 10 cents "Meredith"—Green Seal.  
     Nos. 40-41-43-52-54-55-56-59-61 and up.
- 10 cents "Meredith"—Red Seal—Long Key.  
     Nos. 2-71-73 and up.
- 10 cents "Meredith"—Red Seal—Short Key.  
     Nos. 2-3-7-11-15-22-31-32-33-35-41-47-50-55-61-64-69-70-71-  
         74-84-89-91 and up.
- 25 Cents "Walker"—Long Key.  
     Nos. 4-7-24-39-40-57-58-62 and up.
- 25 cents "Walker"—Short Key.  
     Nos. 2-4-7-8-15-26-28-29-32-33-39-40-53-74-76-78-79 and up.
- 50 cents "Dexter."  
     Nos. 37-51 and up.
- 50 cents "Crawford."  
     Nos. 28 and up.

Also the following Serial Numbers and Letter.

- 50 cents "Crawford."  
     Nos. A1-A6-A8-A17-A19-A21-A23-A24-A28 and up.
- 50 cents "Crawford."  
     Nos. A1-E1.

Wanted in Clean and Crisp condition.

Am also interested in any unusual notes of the series, including inverted printings, full sheets and "Trials, Proofs and Specimens," and also Northern States Fractional Notes issued by Individuals, Firms and Municipalities during the "Civil War Period."

**ROBERT EARL,**  
**Care Herkimer National Bank,**  
**HERKIMER, N. Y.**



# ELMER S. SEARS

Swansea, Mass.,

DEALER IN

## Unusual Numismatic Specimens

### THIS MONTH I OFFER THE FOLLOWING

1794 Silver Dollar, very good to fine, much better than average.....	\$150
1836 Silver Dollar, Gobrecht in field, brilliant silver proof.....	200
1838 Silver Dollar, brilliant silver proof .....	350
Granby Threepence, the broad axe variety and one of the finest specimens known .....	350
1803 Cent, stemless wreath, uncir., traces of red, finest specimen known .....	200
1852 Pattern Gold Dollar, ring type, brilliant gold proof .....	125
1851 \$50 slug, Adams 11-B, 880/1000, edge lettering incused, very fine .....	275
1900 Large Gold Medal, given by President of U. S. to a British seaman for heroism, brilliant gold proof .....	75
1795 Eagle, gem specimen, uncir., in full mint brilliancy, most unusual .....	150

### FOR SALE.

—0—

### INDIANA

#### STATE BANK NOTES.

No. 39, poor condition .....	30c.
No. 49, very fine, cut cancelled .....	75c.
No. 101, very fine .....	75c.
No. 104, very fine .....	\$1.00

### FLORIDA

#### STATE BANK NOTES.

Bank of West Florida, Apalachicola, \$5, not in list, fine .....	50c.
\$10, No. 6½, fine .....	75c.
\$10, another variety, fine .....	\$1.00
\$20, very fine, not in list .....	\$1.00

The set of four notes at \$2.50.

—0—

### D. C. WISMER,

Numismatist,

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

### NORMAN SHULTZ,

Numismatist,

Colorado Springs, Col.,

DEALER IN

### Coins of All Countries and Periods.

#### PIONEER GOLD.

Carolina \$5, V. F., \$35.
Utah \$5, 1849, Fine, \$35.
Colorado \$5, 1860, Fine, \$25.
California, Moffat & Co. \$5, V. G., \$9.50.
California \$50, 1851, Fine Octagonal Slug, \$210.
Colorado, Leshar Dollar, 1901, V. F., Bumstead Var., \$22.50.
Colorado Pattern \$20, bronze, view of Peak, V. F., \$15.
Martha Washington Half Disme, V. F., \$35. Same, V. G., \$25.
Washington Half Dollar, Copper, V. G., \$25.

New list No. 8, now in the press, will be sent free to all collectors for the asking.



## A CABINET FOR YOUR COINS.

A Cabinet  
adaptable to  
your needs. A  
necessity for  
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